UNITED
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General Assembly

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A/CN.10/136
7 February 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

1. By its resolution 44/119 C of 15 December 1989, the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the annual report of the Disarmament Commission 1/ and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the annual report of the Conference on Disarmament, 2/ together with all the official records of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters.

2. Pursuant to that request, the relevant documentation is listed below:

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1989 session; 2/

(b) Verbatim records of the General Assembly plenary meetings at its forty-fourth session regarding the general debate on and consideration of disarmament matters (A/44/PV.4-31 and 81);

(c) Verbatim records of the First Committee meetings at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly regarding disarmament matters (A/C.1/44/PV.3-41 and 53);

(d) Reports of the First Committee to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the consideration of the disarmament items on the agenda (A/44/771-792), containing also lists of documents submitted in connection with those items.

3. All of the above documentation has already been circulated.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/44/42).

2/ Ibid., Supplement No. 27 (A/44/27).

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DISARMAMENT COMMISSION
1990 substantive session
7-29 May 1990, New York

Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission 1/

1. Mandate

The Disarmament Commission reaffirms its mandate contained in paragraph 118 (a) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 2/ the first special session devoted to disarmament (hereinafter referred to as the "Final Document").

2. Decision-making method

The decision-making method described in paragraph 118 (b) of the Final Document should be maintained.

3. Agenda items

1. The Disarmament Commission could have a general agenda and a working agenda for each substantive session. The working agenda should be agreed at the Commission's organizational session.

2. For each session, the working agenda should be limited to a maximum of four substantive items for in-depth consideration.

1/ Annex of resolution 44/119 C adopted by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on 15 December 1989.

2/ General Assembly resolution S-10/2.

3. From 1991, no subject should, in principle, be maintained on the working agenda for more than three consecutive years. At each session, the Commission should review, for possible reconsideration, any subject that had been suspended.

4. If no agreement can be reached on a specific agenda item, the report of the Commission should contain a joint statement or a Chairman's summary of the proceedings to reflect views or positions of different delegations, particularly in the case of those agenda items to be suspended for a period of time.

5. At its 1990 session, the Commission should make every effort to conclude all its agenda items, except the new substantive items.

4. Subsidiary bodies

1. At each annual session, the Disarmament Commission should not establish more than four subsidiary bodies for its substantive agenda items. The allocation of the agenda items to the four subsidiary bodies and the appointment of chairmen for these subsidiary bodies should be decided at the organizational session of the Commission, taking into account the principle of equitable geographical distribution.

2. The chairmanship of subsidiary bodies should, in principle, be rotated each year; however, at its organizational session, the Commission may decide to extend the term of office of any chairman in the interest of effective work and the speedy conclusion of an item.

5. Duration of the substantive session

1. The Disarmament Commission should meet for a period not exceeding four weeks for in-depth deliberations on substantive items.

2. The duration of each substantive session, in accordance with the established practice, should be flexible and could be shortened. In order to utilize efficiently the conference-servicing resources available, the Commission should decide the duration of each substantive session at its organizational session.

6. Organization of work of the session

1. Each session may have a general debate on agenda items in the plenary meetings, not exceeding three days' duration.

2. Except in the case of new items, there should be no general exchange of views in the subsidiary bodies. The general exchange of views on new items should not exceed two meetings.

3. Subsidiary bodies could begin their work in parallel with the general exchange of views in the plenary meetings.

4. No more than two official meetings should be held simultaneously. This restriction, however, would not apply to informal consultations.

5. The meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies should be provided with full meeting services.

6. All the officers of the Commission should be elected at its organizational session.

7. Consultations

The Chairman of the Disarmament Commission should conduct consultations on matters relating to the work of the Commission, in particular on its working agenda, year round, especially during the meetings of the First Committee of the General Assembly.

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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

DISARMAMENT COMMISSION
1990 substantive session
New York, 7-29 May 1990
Agenda item 5

NUCLEAR CAPABILITY OF SOUTH AFRICA

Investigation of recent reports that collaboration between Israel and South Africa has resulted in the development by South Africa of a nuclear-tipped missile

Preliminary report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. On 15 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted resolution 44/113 B, entitled "Nuclear capability of South Africa", of which operative paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"4. Takes note with great concern of recent reports that collaboration between Israel and South Africa has resulted in the development by South Africa of a nuclear-tipped missile;

"5. Calls upon the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of qualified experts, to investigate those reports, bearing in mind their implications for the implementation of the policy of denuclearization of Africa and for the security of African States and, in particular, the front-line and other neighbouring States;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a preliminary report on his investigation to the Disarmament Commission at its substantive session of 1990 and a final report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

"..."

2. Pursuant to paragraph 6 of the resolution, the Secretary-General hereby submits to the Disarmament Commission a preliminary report on the question.

II. Action taken by the Secretary-General

3. As requested by the General Assembly in paragraph 5 of resolution 44/113 B, the Secretary-General has appointed three experts in their personal capacity to assist him in carrying out the mandate contained therein.

4. The experts held their first session in Vienna and Geneva, from 16 to 20 April 1990. During that period, the experts discussed and agreed upon a plan of work and an outline for the report. In the course of that session, the experts also held consultations with officials of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and relevant member delegations of the IAEA, including the representatives of the three Depositary Governments of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the IAEA and the Chairman and other interested delegations from the African regional group, as well as with interested member delegations of the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva and representatives of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

5. Prior to finalizing its report, the Group will hold a second session in July 1990 when it will conduct further consultations with officials of the OAU at that Organization's headquarters and with representatives of the front-line States and other interested Governments.

6. Furthermore, bearing in mind that the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa has been seized of a specific case of nuclear collaboration with South Africa since July 1979, the Group will also seek consultations with that Committee for any available information on the matter.

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Agenda item 7

NAVAL ARMAMENTS AND DISARMAMENT

Promoting global progress in the field of disarmament and confidence- and security-building measures at sea

Working paper submitted by Finland, Indonesia and Sweden

A. Assessment of the current situation

1. Since naval forces are interdependent with other military forces, it is recognized that disarmament measures in the naval field must be considered in their general military setting.

2. The present international situation is characterized by rapid progress in the negotiations in the European context, affecting mainly conventional weapons, and encompassing primarily land and air forces.

3. An important factor which would contribute to further significant progress in international peace and security as well as to the promotion and consolidation of détente would be the widening of the spectrum of future negotiations to involve also certain nuclear as well as conventional naval forces.

4. For many States, naval forces play an important role in the protection of their security. The relative significance of conventional and nuclear naval forces now becomes more pronounced as a result of priority accorded to the reduction of air and land-based forces in disarmament negotiations.

5. The qualitative improvements in range, mobility, firepower and flexible use of modern weapon systems have increased the interdependence of naval, air and land-based forces. From a military point of view there is less and less reason to consider these forces as separate categories. This is a factor of increasing importance for the security of many coastal States.

6. Seaborne strategic nuclear weapons are subject to bilateral negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union. However, the short- and medium-range seaborne nuclear weapons intended for targets at sea, as well as on land, are not addressed in these negotiations; nor is the widespread deployment of increasingly sophisticated sea-based nuclear armed cruise missiles.

7. The proliferation of sub-strategic nuclear weapons at sea is disturbing, since their early use in a conflict may be encouraged by the theoretical possibility to use such nuclear weapons in a military enounter at sea without causing direct damage to civilian life or property. Against this background unilateral changes in the direction of reducing the number of tactical nuclear weapons deployed at sea are to be welcomed. Nuclear weapons intended for targets at sea threaten to bring about a lowering of the nuclear threshold and, consequently, have implications for international peace and security as a whole.

8. The link between military use of the sea and related potential ecological hazards is becoming increasingly obvious as illustrated inter alia by nuclear reactor accidents at sea.

B. Principles

9. At this year's session of the Disarmament Commission, principles which should guide future negotiations concerning naval forces should continue to be elaborated. Such principles should include inter alia:

(a) Naval forces should be considered in their general military context;

(b) The geographically different situations of States could require different measures of constraint for naval forces and weapons;

(c) Such measures should be embodied in legal instruments, as appropriate, in harmony with general principles of international law, including the United Nations Charter.

10. The objectives of naval confidence- and security-building measures should be inter alia to increase security by lowering the risks for incidents and confrontations at sea. They should also enhance the security for non-military activities at sea. At the same time, they should improve the security of coastal States and vessels belonging to non-belligerent States or States neutral to a conflict.

11. Greater attention is devoted by the General Assembly to the need for openness and transparency in all military matters as reflected inter alia in resolutions on objective military information. In this connection, the nuclear-weapon States should reconsider their current practice of neither confirming nor denying the presence or absence of nuclear weapons on board any particular ship at any particular time.

12. Although it is recognized that all ships, whether surface vessels or submarines, have the right to exercise freedom of the high seas, the right of

innocent passage through the territorial sea, the right of archipelagic sea lanes passage and the right of transit passage, these rights should not be exercised in any manner prejudicial to the security of the coastal State.

13. In this regard, it should be noted that the Convention on the Law of the Sea contains balanced provisions, which meet the security needs of both flag States and coastal States, provided that they are strictly implemented. It should also be noted that the security of both categories of States could be further enhanced by means of agreed confidence- and security-building measures in harmony with he Convention and customary international law.

14. Efforts to achieve progress in the military field should be co-ordinated with efforts to eliminate potential ecological hazards at sea.

C. Issues for further consideration and possible action in the naval domain

15. An important measure in the nuclear sphere would be to seek the prohibition of all nuclear weapons on all ships, whether surface vessels or submarines, other than those classes specifically designated by agreement. Such a ban shold include all sea-launched cruise missiles with nuclear warheads and could be achieved either through negotiations or through reciprocal unilateral measures.

16. In parallel, negotiations should be undertaken to ensure that progress achieved in agreements involving land and/or air forces - conventional as well as nuclear - are not circumvented by measures affecting naval forces.

17. Measures in order to increase openness and transparency concerning the navigation of vessels carrying nuclear and conventional weapons should furthermore be considered.

(a) The possibilities for exchange of information and greater openness concerning all types of military structures and major activities, including amphibious operations and joint operations of land, air and/or naval forces, should be further explored, drawing on experiences gathered inter alia within the framework of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

(b) The possibilities to share information gathered through observation by satellites or other observation means over international waters should be studied separately as well as in conjunction with similar projects involving national territories.

18. The experience gained from bilateral agreements on the prevention of incidents at sea beyond territorial sea is encouraging. The proposal at the 1989 session of the Disarmament Commission for a multilateral agreement on the prevention of incidents at sea (A/CN.10/129) should be subject to appropriate negotiations. In this context it should be noted that a multilateral agreement is not intended to replace or supersede existing bilateral agreements.

19. By posing a threat to the marine environment, nuclear-powered vessels present particular problems. Several reported accidents involving nuclear-propelled submarines demonstrate the need to extend the existing régime concerning the notification of nuclear accidents to include accidents with nuclear-powered military vessels in international waters even if these accidents do not have transboundary effects. In addition, safety guidelines for seaborne nuclear reactors should be considered.

20. A certain modernization of the law of naval warfare could be considered in order to enhance security at sea and to protect civilian maritime activities. Existing laws of naval warfare are in some respects outdated owing to technical developments. A case in point is the 1907 Hague Convention Relative to the Laying of Automatic Submarine Contact Mines.

21. Steps to ensure respect for existing international law with regard to the rights of vessels belonging to non-belligerent States or States neutral to a conflict could be envisaged.

22. Rules guiding naval activities when in conflict with civilian activities in accordance with the current law of the sea should be elaborated.

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Agenda item 10

OBJECTIVE INFORMATION ON MILITARY MATTERS

Working paper submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

1. On 7 November 1989, the United Kingdom introduced in the First Committee of the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a draft resolution on objective information on military matters (A/C.1/44/L.15/Rev.1). In this draft resolution, like its predecessor 43/75 G of 7 December 1988, the General Assembly would invite States to communicate to the Secretary-General each year measures they have adopted to facilitate the availability of objective information on military matters. The draft resolution built upon its predecessor and asked that the Disarmament Commission include in the agenda for its 1990 session an item entitled "Objective information on military matters", expressing the hope that deliberation would take place resulting in a useful document commanding consensus on the item and thus serving as a guide for the future. The United Kingdom stated that a paper would be submitted to the Secretary-General detailing views on the ways and means of further consolidating the emerging trend towards greater openness in military matters for consideration in the Disarmament Commission.

2. There is growing acknowledgement that openness and transparency in military matters make an important contribution to the enhancement of security. To this end, the United Kingdom supports the adoption of measures that ensure that, in all regions of the world, a broad range of objective information is made readily available.

3. Since 1986, and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/91 B of 12 December 1985, the United Kingdom has annually responded to the exercise on the "Reduction of military budgets" (ROMB) reporting of military expenditures. This gives information on military spending, broken down between the individual armed services and apportioned between support and command functions, equipment,

procurement, operations and maintenance and research and development expenditure. As an example of openness in the provision of information on military expenditures, the exercise has the United Kingdom's support, as would its adoption by a larger number of Member States. Accordingly, the United Kingdom's intention is to continue to provide the information requested by the resolution.

4. The British Government's provision of information extends well beyond the ROMB exercise. Amongst the various publications produced each year by the Ministry of Defence, two are noteworthy in the context of openness in the provision of information: the Ministry of Defence chapter of the public expenditure White Paper and the statement on the defence estimates. The first of these, the Ministry of Defence chapter of the public expenditure White Paper, published every January, provides an analysis of spending by major programmes and by defence commitment, and of the allocation of manpower by function. It is a further example of the United Kingdom's continuing commitment to promoting the availability of information on military matters.

5. The statement on the defence estimates is presented to Parliament annually by the Secretary of State for Defence. The basic aims of the defence estimates are twofold; it is in part a discussion document, explaining important aspects of British security policy, and in part a report on defence activities and achievements during the year. The important contribution that the United Kingdom continues to make to stability and security is described in full. The statement also describes the level of resources the United Kingdom devotes to defence.

6. In parallel with the statement, a detailed compendium of defence statistics is published; this provides an analysis of the defence budget and its relation to defence expenditure. The United Kingdom believes that the availability of such statistics for all States would represent a concrete form of the principles of openness and transparency.

Confidence- and security-building measures

7. By adopting resolution 43/75 G, the General Assembly expressed the belief that the adoption of confidence-building measures would serve to promote openness and transparency of military capabilities and intentions. The successful conclusion in January 1989 of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe follow-up meeting at Vienna paved the way for further negotiations in the field of confidence- and security-building measures which are now well under way, as well as negotiations on conventional armed forces in Europe. The United Kingdom has long held the view that arms reductions are more likely to be achieved if discussed in a climate of confidence already established by agreement on reciprocal measures for greater openness.

8. At the new talks at Vienna, the United Kingdom will fully support efforts to build on the package of confidence- and security-building measures concluded by the participants in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe at Stockholm in 1986 and contained in the agreement known as the Stockholm Document. The United

Kingdom notes that participating States have taken seriously their obligations under the Document since it came into effect in January 1987, and welcomes the greater degree of openness and predictability the agreement has introduced into military activities in the whole of Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals, thereby helping to reduce tension, mistrust and the risk of military confrontation. The objective must be to improve the arrangements for notifying military exercises, in appropriate ways. The compliance and verification provisions of the Stockholm Document will also need to be strengthened. An important element of the new generation of confidence- and security-building measures should be the inclusion of a system for more data exchange about the size, type and location of each participating State's armed forces. In particular, Western participants have proposed a system of forward notification of future force plans along the lines of the United Nations instrument of reporting of current data as provided in reports on the "Reductions of military budgets" item (discussed above and attached). This combination of measures should enhance security, develop co-operation in Europe and thereby contribute to international peace and security in the world as a whole.

9. The United Kingdom believes that there could be great benefit, in terms of increasing transparency, through the introduction of aerial observation measures. It therefore strongly supports the initiative of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) on "Open Skies", not least because of the opportunities for participation this should provide for those nations without their own national technical means. An "Open Skies" régime, in which participants would reciprocally open their airspace to allow aerial surveillance of their territory, will strengthen confidence with respect to military activities. We welcome the progress made towards an "Open Skies" agreement at the conference of CFE nations at Ottawa earlier in 1990, and hope that such an agreement might be reached during the follow-up conference at Budapest in the spring.

10. In the field of chemical weapons, the United Kingdom is also encouraging greater openness. It attaches great importance to the negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament at Geneva for a global chemical weapons convention banning chemical weapons, and plays a leading role in those talks. An important element of a chemical weapons convention must be a declaration by all signatories of their current chemical weapons stockpiles and production facilities. The United Kingdom abandoned its own chemical weapons in the late 1950s but has made available much information about its past production, and invited CD observers to the dismantling of the pilot chemical weapons nerve agent plant Nancekuke, Cornwall.

11. The United Kingdom has welcomed the bilateral agreement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on chemical weapons reached earlier in 1990; this should help build the confidence necessary for the achievement of a global convention at the negotiations at Geneva. The United Kingdom continues to play its full part in these negotiations. It is conducting a programme of pioneering work on practice challenge inspections of military facilities. This programme is designed to carry forward work on the challenge inspection régime crucial to verification of a chemical weapons convention, and vital for confidence in the convention.

/...

12. The United Kingdom believes that the measures outlined in the present paper represent a positive contribution towards building confidence and encouraging openness and transparency in military matters. It further believes that the examples set out in the paper could have wider application, and it therefore encourages all countries to look closely at them with a view to their wider adoption. In particular the United Kingdom recommends careful study of its statement of defence estimates as an example of how reporting of defence capabilities and expenditures could go beyond the United Nations instrument for standardized international reporting of military expenditures. Two areas that would reward careful study, the United Kingdom believes, are attached at annexes I and II. These are extracts from volume 2 of the statement on the defence estimates, 1990:

(a) Defence research and development expenditure (p. 18), annex I; 1/

(b) Manpower (with civilian/service personnel breakdown) (pp. 23.ff), annex II. 1/

The exchange of objective information in military matters between countries would represent a basic building-block, an essential requirement if real progress in the field of arms control and disarmament is to be effectively pursued. In time this will contribute to increased security world wide as each Government is able to make informed assessments of the military situation in their own region.

Notes

1/ The annex is in English only.

ANNEX I

EXTRACT FROM THE STATEMENT ON THE DEFENCE ESTIMATES, VOLUME 2, 1990

EQUIPMENT

3.3 Defence research and development expenditure.

£ million

	Outturn					Estimates	
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Research and development							
Total Gross expenditure	2,227	2,444	2,371	2,299	2,265	2,538	2,669
Intramural	626	693	735	740	797	912	952
Extramural	1,602	1,752	1,637	1,558	1,468	1,626	1,717
Total Net expenditure	2,106	2,266	2,186	2,156	2,123	2,350	2,466
Intramural	576	633	670	677	730	816	847
Extramural	1,530	1,634	1,516	1,479	1,393	1,534	1,619
Intramural research and development							
Gross expenditure	626	693	735	740	797	912	952
Current:							
Personnel costs	289	313	328	348	345	347	392
Materials and equipment	204	206	232	229	258	299	306
Other	14	13	12	12	16	17	11
Capital:							
Land and buildings	37	73	93	80	70	84	55
Plant and equipment	83	88	70	73	107	165	189
Receipts	50	60	65	64	67	96	105
Intramural research: net	223	238	265	251	246	266	261
Intramural development: net	353	395	405	426	484	550	586
Extramural research							
Gross expenditure	177	180	172	167	164	188	206
Other Votes and central government funds	2	1	4	2	3	3	7
Universities and further educational establishments	10	13	15	16	16	17	19
Private industry and public corporations	159	159	148	142	133	150	162
Other	4	7	3	4	6	5	5
Overseas	3	-	2	3	6	13	14
Receipts	7	19	29	22	24	28	35
Net expenditure	170	162	143	145	140	161	171
Extramural development							
Gross expenditure	1,425	1,572	1,485	1,391	1,304	1,438	1,512
Other Votes and central government funds	28	50	29	30	29	34	2
Universities and further educational establishments	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Private industry and public corporations	1,303	1,400	1,344	1,295	1,213	1,273	1,373
Other	-	2	1	3	-	5	8
Overseas	92	119	91	62	61	124	126
Receipts	65	99	92	57	51	65	63
Net expenditure	1,360	1,472	1,373	1,334	1,253	1,373	1,448

1. Outturn and Estimates are given at Outturn and Estimates prices respectively which continues to be VAT inclusive. Civil work carried out by MOD on repayment terms is included, but superannuation and certain support costs are excluded.

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ANNEX II

EXTRACT FROM THE STATEMENT ON THE DEFENCE ESTIMATES, VOLUME 2, 1990

4. Manpower

This section deals with both Service and civilian manpower. For civilians the figures include, up to and including the day prior to change of status, staff employed at the Royal Ordnance Factories which changed to independant Companies Act status on 2 January 1985 and at the Royal Dockyards (Devonport & Rosyth) which changed to contractual management control on 6 April 1987.

The following definitions refer to Service personnel:

Regular Forces comprise both UK Regular Forces and locally entered personnel.

UK Regular Forces are normally recruited in the United Kingdom for full-time service worldwide.

Locally entered personnel are recruited outside the United Kingdom to serve full-time in special formations with special conditions of service. In some cases there are restrictions on the areas in which they are required to serve.

Regular Reserves are former members of the UK Regular Forces who have a liability for service in the Reserves.

Volunteer Reserves and Auxiliary Forces comprise personnel in civilian occupations who undertake to give a certain amount of their time to train in support of the Regular Forces. They also include a number of non-Regular permanent staff and both full and part-time members of the UDR.

Officers designate are candidates for commissioned service who are required to complete successfully a period of training before they are appointed to commissions. Some enter direct from civil life and others are selected from the ranks. Figures shown for officers include officers designate.

The numbers shown for females comprise the Women's Services and female members of the Nursing Services. Certain professionally qualified female officers are not commissioned in the Women's Services but in the Branch or Corps appropriate to their qualifications. These officers of whom there were 247 at 1 January 1990 serving in the medical, dental, veterinary and legal specialisations, are included in the numbers of male officers.

4.1 Total MOD strenth by area[1]

1 April — Thousands

	Actual						Estimates[3]	
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990[2]	1990	1991
UK based	500.3	492.0	483.9	480.3	453.0	446.6	446.7	446.3
Service	326.2	322.5	319.8	316.9	311.6	306.0	304.6	304.3
Civilian	174.1	169.5	164.0	143.4	141.3	140.6	142.1	142.0
Central Staffs	15.5	15.2	15.1	14.8	18.8	19.0	..	..
Service	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	..	..
Civilian[4]	14.4	14.0	13.8	13.5	17.6	17.7	17.3	18.2
Navy[5]	123.6	119.3	116.8	98.6	95.7	94.0	..	..
Service	69.6	67.1	65.7	64.6	63.8	62.6	..	..
Civilian	54.0	52.2	51.1	34.0	31.9	31.4	31.6	31.7
Army	207.4	205.9	202.1	198.6	194.2	191.3	..	..
Service	161.2	160.2	158.6	157.0	154.5	151.8	..	..
Civilian	46.3	45.7	43.5	41.6	39.7	39.6	40.4	39.9
Air	114.8	114.1	114.0	113.4	110.9	109.2	..	..
Service	93.0	92.8	93.2	92.8	90.9	89.1	..	..
Civilian	21.8	21.3	20.8	20.6	20.0	20.1	20.8	20.5
PE	39.0	37.5	36.0	35.0	33.3	33.0	..	..
Service	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	..	..
Civilian	37.7	36.3	34.8	33.8	32.0	31.7	32.0	31.7
Locally entered/engaged	42.6	42.3	41.8	41.2	40.3	40.2	40.7	40.5
Service	10.2	10.1	9.8	9.4	9.1	8.9	9.7	9.7
Civilian	32.4	32.2	32.1	31.8	31.2	31.2	31.0	30.8

1. Service numbers comprise members of the Regular Forces only.
2. Actual figures for the current year are as at 1 January.
3. Figures are those for financial costings.
4. From 1989 all MOD Police are included in Central Staffs numbers.
5. Includes the Royal Marines.

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MANPOWER

4.2 Analysis of Service personnel by programme

Thousands

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Total Service manpower [1]	335.8	334.2	331.5	327.6	327.5	324.2	312.7
Nuclear strategic force	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0
Navy general purpose combat forces [2]	43.3	42.8	42.4	41.2	40.1	39.6	38.8
Submarines	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1
Aircraft and ASW carriers	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
Amphibious forces	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2
Destroyers and frigates	13.1	13.1	13.0	12.1	11.0	11.0	10.6
Mine counter-measures vessels	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0
Other vessels	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7
Aircraft	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.1	2.2
Fleet headquarters	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0
Overseas shore establishments	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Naval bases and operational support	9.1	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	9.3
European theatre ground Forces [3]	101.2	101.0	100.2	101.3	102.9	101.8	96.8
British Army of the Rhine	57.3	55.9	55.0	57.3	57.5	57.3	53.4
Berlin	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.9
Home forces	40.9	42.1	42.2	41.6	42.4	41.4	40.5
Other Army combat forces	14.9	14.7	15.0	15.2	14.5	14.4	15.9
Mediterranean	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.9
Hong Kong and other Far East	9.5	9.4	9.6	9.4	9.4	9.4	10.6
Other areas [3]	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4
Air Force general purpose forces	59.6	60.2	61.0	61.2	61.5	61.7	61.3
Air defence	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.6	6.2	6.3
Offensive support	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Strike/attack/reconnaissance	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.0	5.3	5.1
Maritime aircraft	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7
Transport aircraft	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.7
Tanker aircraft	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5
Other aircraft	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2
Operational stations	19.2	19.4	19.8	20.1	20.4	19.9	19.8
Headquarters	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7
General support	15.9	16.3	16.5	17.0	17.3	17.2	17.2
Reserve and Auxiliary formations [4]	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0
Navy	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Army	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5
Air Force	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Research and development	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.6
Ship construction and underwater warfare	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ordnance and other Army	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Military aircraft	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Guided weapons	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-
Other electronics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other research and development	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1
Training [5]	66.3	65.0	63.2	59.7	58.6	58.5	55.0
Service colleges	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.4	3.6
Navy	14.7	14.4	14.2	14.1	13.9	13.5	13.2
Army	30.4	29.8	28.6	25.8	25.4	25.5	23.6
Air Force	17.0	16.6	16.2	15.8	15.1	15.1	14.6
Equipment support and associated facilities in UK	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.0	9.0	8.3	8.3
Royal Dockyards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other repair and maintenance	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.2	6.1	5.8	5.8
Storage and supply	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.4
Quality assurance	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other support functions	36.1	36.0	35.8	35.0	34.8	34.1	31.0
Whitehall organisation	2.9	3.0	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.4	4.4
Local administration communications etc in UK	15.4	15.8	15.5	15.4	15.7	15.3	15.4
Meteorological services	•	•	•	•	•	-	-
Family and personnel services in UK	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.4
Service pensions	•	•	•	•	•	-	-
Other support services	12.2	11.8	11.4	11.2	10.5	10.3	5.8

1. These figures represent the average strengths provided for in the original Defence Estimates. Service figures include UK regular forces and locally entered personnel. Civilian figures include industrial and non-industrial staff plus all locally engaged staff.
2. The attribution of Naval manpower was changed in 1983-84, thus figures from 1984-85 are not fully comparable with those for earlier years.

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4.3 Analysis of civilian staff by programme

Thousands

1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	
213.6	208.8	200.7	180.3	177.2	173.4	173.1	Total civilian staff excluding ROFs [1]
3.8	4.3	4.0	4.1	2.3	2.2	2.3	Nuclear strategic force
9.1	12.8	12.8	11.5	12.0	12.1	10.7	Navy general purpose combat forces [2]
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Submarines
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Aircraft and ASW carriers
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	Amphibious forces
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Destroyers and frigates
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Mine counter-measure vessels
5.0	5.0	5.0	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.7	Other vessels
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Aircraft
1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.0	1.6	Fleet headquarters
1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.7	Overseas shore establishments
1.0	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.3	Naval bases and operation support
23.2	23.4	24.3	25.5	25.5	24.6	26.2	European theatre ground forces
23.2	23.4	24.3	23.7	23.5	22.7	24.2	British Army of the Rhine
.	.	.	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	Berlin
.	.	.	1.7	1.9	1.8	0.3	Home Forces [3]
7.0	6.9	6.9	6.4	6.1	6.1	5.9	Other Army combat forces
2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	Mediterranean
4.1	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.1	Hong Kong and other Far East
0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.9	Other areas
9.4	9.2	8.9	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.0	Air Force general purpose forces
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Air defence
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Offensive support
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Strike/attack/reconnaissance
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Maritime aircraft
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Transport aircraft
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tanker aircraft
0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	Other aircraft
4.4	4.5	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	Operational stations
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	Headquarters
4.2	4.0	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	General support
3.6	3.6	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.1	Reserve and Auxiliary formations
0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	Navy
2.6	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.6	Army
0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	Air Force
25.9	25.9	24.0	23.5	24.5	24.2	23.4	Research and development
4.4	4.4	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	Ship construction and underwater warfare
3.1	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	Ordnance and other Army
5.9	5.5	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	Military aircraft
2.3	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	Guided weapons
1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	Other electronics
8.8	9.1	8.9	8.9	9.9	9.8	9.5	Other research and development
17.4	16.6	15.6	15.5	13.3	13.1	13.8	Training
2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.6	Service colleges
2.5	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.6	Navy
10.4	9.9	9.3	9.3	8.4	8.1	8.6	Army
2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	Air Force
							Equipment support and associated facilities [4]
67.2	60.3	56.6	38.5	37.6	36.4	36.2	in UK
23.5	18.5	18.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	-	Royal Dockyards
14.6	14.9	13.6	14.4	14.1	13.7	13.8	Other repair and maintenance
21.7	21.2	19.3	19.3	19.2	18.7	18.9	Storage and supply
7.4	5.7	5.1	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.5	Quality assurance
46.9	45.8	44.7	43.1	43.5	42.4	42.5	Other support functions
8.0	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	8.5	Whitehall organisation
28.8	28.3	27.7	26.5	26.5	26.1	25.5	Local administration communications, etc, in UK [5]
2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	Meteorological services
6.1	5.9	5.4	5.3	5.6	4.7	4.8	Family and personnel services in UK
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Service pensions
1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.4	Other support services

3. For operational and security reasons, Army manpower in the South Atlantic is included in the European theatre ground forces total.
4. Regular whole-time serving personnel attached to Reserve and Auxiliary formations only.
5. Comprises administrative and training staff and the average number of trainees both at initial and higher levels, but excludes personnel on short courses, training carried out by front-line units and operational training.
6. Reallocation of numbers.

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4.4 Strengths of UK Regular Forces[1]

1 April — Thousands

	Actual						Estimates[3]	
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990[2]	1990	1991
All Services	326.2	322.5	319.8	316.9	311.6	306.0	304.6	301.3
Male	309.8	306.5	303.7	300.9	295.4	289.2	288.0	284.1
Officers	40.3	40.4	40.8	40.8	40.4	40.0	39.9	39.7
Servicemen	269.5	266.1	262.8	260.2	255.0	249.2	248.1	244.5
Female	16.4	16.0	16.2	15.9	16.3	16.7	16.6	17.2
Officers	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
Servicewomen	14.2	13.8	13.9	13.6	13.8	14.3	14.1	14.7
Royal Navy	62.8	60.3	58.7	57.7	57.0	55.9	56.3	55.1
Male	59.1	56.8	55.3	54.3	53.5	52.4	52.8	51.7
Officers	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.0
Servicemen	50.1	47.8	46.2	45.3	44.4	43.4	43.8	42.7
Female	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4
Officers	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Servicewomen	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0
Royal Marines	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.6
Male	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.6
Officers	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Servicemen	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9
Army	162.4	161.4	159.7	158.1	155.6	152.9	151.3	149.9
Male	155.6	154.8	153.2	151.8	149.1	146.2	144.8	143.2
Officers	16.3	16.3	16.4	16.3	16.3	16.2	16.1	16.1
Servicemen	139.3	138.6	136.9	135.5	132.8	130.0	128.7	127.2
Female	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.7
Officers	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Servicewomen	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.6
Royal Air Force	93.4	93.2	93.6	93.3	91.4	89.6	89.4	88.7
Male	87.5	87.2	87.3	87.0	85.1	83.1	82.8	81.6
Officers	14.5	14.5	14.7	14.7	14.4	14.2	14.1	13.9
Servicemen	73.0	72.7	72.6	72.3	70.8	68.9	68.7	67.7
Female	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.6	7.1
Officers	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Servicewomen	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.6	6.1

1. Includes personnel undergoing initial training.

2. Actual figures for the current year are as at 1 January.

3. Figures are those used for the financial costings.

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4.5 Strengths of trained UK Regular Forces[1]

1 April

Thousands

	Actual						Estimates[3]	
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990[2]	1990	1991
All Services	297.2	293.8	292.1	289.1	283.4	278.3	276.6	275.3
Male	282.0	278.9	277.3	274.3	268.8	263.3	261.4	259.6
Officers	35.7	35.7	35.8	35.9	35.6	35.5	35.4	34.9
Servicemen	246.2	243.1	241.5	238.4	233.2	227.8	226.0	224.7
Female	15.3	14.9	14.8	14.8	14.6	15.0	15.2	15.7
Officers	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4
Servicewomen	13.2	12.9	12.8	12.7	12.4	12.7	12.9	13.3
Royal Navy	57.2	54.7	52.5	51.8	50.8	50.0	50.6	49.9
Male	53.7	51.4	49.4	48.7	47.9	46.9	47.4	46.8
Officers	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.3
Servicemen	46.2	44.0	42.1	41.3	40.6	39.7	40.1	39.5
Female	3.6	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1
Officers	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Servicewomen	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.7
Royal Marines	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.8	7.0	6.9
Male	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.8	7.0	6.9
Officers	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Servicemen	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.3
Army	145.9	145.3	145.0	142.6	139.4	137.7	135.0	135.3
Male	139.7	139.2	139.1	136.8	133.7	131.7	129.1	129.3
Officers	15.1	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.2	15.3	15.0	14.8
Servicemen	124.6	124.2	123.9	121.5	118.5	116.6	114.1	114.5
Female	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.8	6.0	5.9	6.0
Officers	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Servicewomen	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.9	5.0
Royal Air Force	87.1	86.9	87.6	87.6	86.1	83.8	84.0	83.2
Male	81.6	81.4	81.8	81.7	80.3	78.0	77.9	76.6
Officers	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.2
Servicemen	69.0	68.7	69.1	69.1	67.7	65.5	65.4	64.4
Female	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.6
Officers	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Servicewomen	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.6

1. Shows personnel who have completed initial training.

2. Actual figures for the current year are as at 1 January.

3. Figures are those used for the financial costings.

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4.6 Strengths of the Reserves and Auxiliary Forces[1]

1 April — Thousands

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990[2]
All Services							
Regular Reserves	198.0	205.6	211.6	220.0	230.2	240.5	248.7
Male	196.5	204.0	209.9	218.2	228.2	238.4	246.4
Female	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.3
Volunteer Reserves and Auxiliary Forces	85.9	88.6	95.4	96.7	92.8	90.4	91.4
Male	78.0	80.1	85.9	86.8	82.8	79.9	80.1
Female	7.9	8.5	9.4	9.9	10.0	10.4	11.2
Royal Navy							
Regular Reserves:							
Male	23.3	23.1	23.9	24.2	24.4	24.7	25.2
Female	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Volunteer Reserves and Auxiliary Forces:							
Male	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.5
Female	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5
Royal Marines							
Regular Reserves:							
Male	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6
Volunteer Reserves and Auxiliary Forces							
Male	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2
Army							
Regular Reserves:							
Male	142.4	149.3	152.9	159.3	166.6	174.2	180.4
Female	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Territorial Army:							
Male	65.5	67.2	70.6	71.0	67.0	64.5	64.5
Female	5.9	6.5	7.1	7.5	7.7	8.0	8.7
Ulster Defence Regiment:							
Male	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.5
Female	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Home Service Force:							
Male	0.3	0.9	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0
Royal Air Force							
Regular Reserves:							
Male	28.5	29.4	30.7	32.3	34.9	36.9	38.1
Female	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8
Volunteer Reserves and Auxiliary Forces:							
Male	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4
Female	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4

1. Includes the Ulster Defence Regiment (UDR) and the Home Service Force (HSF). Detailed numbers of full-time and part-time members of the UDR are given in Table 6.1.

2. Figures for the current year are as at 1 January.

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4.7 Strengths of locally entered personnel[1]

1 April

Number

		1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990 [2]
MOD		43,470	42,626	42,343	41,816	41,178	40,308	40 153
Services		10,109	10,206	10,101	9,758	9,427	9,072	8,935
Civilians		33,361	32,420	32,242	32,076	31,751	31,236	31,218
UK								
Army		1,242	1,122	1,312	1,215	1,308	1,243	1,290
Continental Europe								
FRG	Civilians	22,876	22,667	22,656	22,637	22,656	22,234	22,366
Elsewhere	Civilians	805	809	822	917	966	914	912
Mediterranean								
Gibraltar	Army	48	49	49	53	56	59	71
	Civilians	2,418	1,699	1,661	1,582	1,545	1,544	1,547
Malta	Civilians	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Cyprus	Civilians	2,645	2,611	2,557	2,523	2,394	2,484	2,489
Far East								
Hong Kong	Royal Navy	374	378	388	389	375	312	312
	Army	6,436	6,552	6,275	5,740	5,469	5,316	5,178
	Civilians	3,144	3,143	3,047	2,957	2,809	2,669	2,650
	Army	818	841	843	802	837	815	836
	Civilians	206	215	203	197	191	199	193
Nepal	Army	1,191	1,264	1,234	1,559	1,382	1,327	1,248
Elsewhere	Civilians	614	629	600	601	565	571	520
Other Areas	Civilians	641	635	684	650	613	609	529

1. Locally entered personnel are shown by country of deployment which may not be country of origin.

2. Figures for the current year are at 1 January.

4.8 Strengths of Cadet Forces[1]

1 April

Thousands

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990 [2]
All Services	146.5	144.7	143.4	145.7	144.6	139.1	137.0
Male	139.4	135.4	132.5	132.1	128.7	121.4	118.7
Female	7.1	9.2	10.9	13.6	15.9	17.8	18.3
Royal Navy [3]	28.4	28.4	28.0	27.5	27.1	26.5	26.0
Male	25.2	24.7	24.0	23.2	22.5	21.5	21.3
Female	3.2	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.5	5.1	4.8
Army	73.8	72.1	70.9	71.2	69.3	65.9	65.9
Male	72.1	69.8	68.2	67.6	65.5	61.5	61.5
Female	1.7	2.3	2.7	3.6	3.8	4.4	4.4
Royal Air Force	44.3	44.1	44.5	47.0	48.3	46.7	45.1
Male	42.1	40.9	40.3	41.3	40.7	38.4	35.9
Female	2.2	3.2	4.2	5.7	7.6	8.4	9.2

1. Includes the appropriate Service component of the Combined Cadet Force but excludes officers and training and administrative staff.

2. Figures for the current year are as at 1 January.

3. Figures include Portsmouth Area Volunteer Cadet Corps and Sea Scouts.

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MANPOWER

4.9 Strengths of civilian staff employed in the Ministry of Defence: by type

1 April

Thousands

	Actual						Estimates [2]	
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1990	1991
MOD civilian staff[3,4]	206.5	201.7	196.1	175.1	172.6	171.8	173.1	172.8
Non-industrial	105.2	104.1	103.6	98.8	98.9	99.4	97.1	97.0
Industrial	101.3	97.6	92.5	76.4	73.7	72.4	76.0	75.8
UK based[3,4]	174.1	169.5	164.0	143.4	141.3	140.6	142.1	142.0
Non-industrial	94.9	93.8	93.3	88.6	88.7	89.1	86.6	86.5
Industrial	79.1	75.6	70.7	54.8	52.6	51.4	55.5	55.5
United Kingdom	168.6	164.1	158.7	138.0	135.8	135.2	137.2	137.1
Non-industrial	90.8	89.8	89.3	84.7	84.7	85.2	83.1	83.0
Industrial	77.8	74.3	69.4	53.3	51.1	50.0	54.1	54.1
Overseas	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.4	4.9	4.9
Non-industrial	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.4	3.4
Industrial	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Locally engaged:[3]	32.4	32.2	32.1	31.8	31.2	31.2	31.0	30.8
Non-industrial	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.6	10.5
Industrial	22.2	22.0	21.8	21.6	21.1	21.0	20.4	20.3

1. Actual figures for the current year are as at 1 January.
2. Figures are those used for the financial costings.
3. UK based personnel are those recruited in the UK even though in some instances they may be serving overseas. Locally engaged staff are those recruited overseas.
4. Royal Dockyards (Devonport and Rosyth) staff are included up to 1987 only.

4.10 Strengths of occupational groups[1]

1 April

Thousands

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
All groups	103.3	94.9	93.8	93.3	88.6	88.7	89.1
Open structure and executive [3]	11.3	10.7	13.0	13.4	13.3	13.2	13.3
Administrative [4] (formerly clerical)	25.2	23.5	23.2	24.2	23	22.8	23.0
Secretarial	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9
Supervisory	4.2	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.1
Professional and technological [5]	23.7	20.5	19.3	19.1	15.8	16.2	16.2
Science	8.9	7.8	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.1
Retired officers	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Police	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.9
Education	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Medical and nursing	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Others	16.2	15.7	15.2	13.6	13.5	14.2	14.5

1. This table covers all UK based non-industrial staff employed within the Ministry of Defence, including, until 1984, those working at the Royal Ordnance Factories and, until 1987, those working at the Royal Dockyards (Devonport and Rosyth).
2. Figures for the current year are as at 1 January.
3. The open structure was extended in 1984 to Senior Principal and equivalent grades and in 1986 to Principal and equivalent grades thus drawing in staff who were formerly included in the professional, technical, science and other occupational groups.
4. A new administrative group was created from 1 January 1987 covering the former clerical group together with data processing grades who were formerly included in the 'Others' group.
5. Comprising the Professional & Technology Group, the Mapping & Charting Group, the Graphic Officers Group and the Marine Services Group.

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4.11 Civilian apprentices:[1] types of establishment

1 April — Number

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990 [2]
All apprentices	5,297	4,032	4,069	4,053	2,815	2,686	2,615
Royal Dockyards [3]	1,787	1,544	1,578	1,478	.	.	.
Stores and maintenance establishments:							
Navy [3]	285	287	279	397	689	654	648
Army	417	384	381	395	395	398	287
Air Force	227	191	184	209	194	228	264
Research and development establishments	1,085	1,087	1,041	1,020	1,041	923	878
Royal Ordnance Factories	823	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other establishments	673	539	606	554	496	483	438

1. Includes female apprentices.
2. Figures for the current year are as at 1 January.
3. Apprentices at Naval Bases are included in Royal Dockyards numbers up to 1987. From 1988 they are included in Stores and maintenance establishments.

4.12 Civilian apprentices:[1,2] location

1 April — Number

		1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990 [3]
United Kingdom	Total	5,297	4,032	4,069	4,053	2,815	2,686	2,615
	ROFs	823						
	Others	4,474	4,032	4,069	4,053	2,815	2,686	2,615
England	Total	4,058	2,852	2,871	2,815	2,212	2,079	1,981
	ROFs	727						
	Others	3,331	2,852	2,871	2,815	2,212	2,079	1,981
Wales	Total	353	267	273	291	275	283	308
	ROFs	48						
	Others	305	267	273	291	275	283	308
Scotland	Total	860	892	912	936	320	314	316
	ROFs	48						
	Others	812	892	912	936	320	314	316
Northern Ireland	Total	26	21	13	11	8	10	10
Standard Regions of England								
North	Total	43	7	3	3	3	-	4
	ROFs	35						
Yorks and Humberside	Total	220	39	37	31	29	29	27
	ROFs	148						
East Midlands	Total	237	107	89	78	68	56	57
	ROFs	115						
South East	Total	1,693	1,364	1,419	1,411	1,492	1,380	1,297
	ROFs	108						
South West	Total	1,388	1,178	1,166	1,126	480	469	439
	ROFs	28						
West Midlands	Total	166	141	141	130	124	129	141
North West	Total	311	16	16	16	16	16	16
	ROFs	295						

1. Apprentices at Royal Dockyards (Devonport and Rosyth) are included up to 1987 only.
2. Includes female apprentices.
3. Figures for the current year are as at 1 January.

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4.13 Deployment of UK manpower: United Kingdom[1]

1 July — Thousands

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
United Kingdom	429.8	422.6	397.2	391.6	369.3	363.3	356.9
Services	228.9	230.4	229.6	228.3	228.1	226.2	222.2
Civilian	200.9	192.2	167.7	163.3	141.2	137.1	134.7
National totals[2]							
England	363.8	355.2	333.7	328.2	311.3	306.5	297.5
Services	195.1	194.5	193.3	191.7	190.9	189.8	183.3
Civilian	168.7	160.7	140.4	136.5	120.4	116.7	114.2
Wales	14.9	14.8	12.8	12.5	12.2	11.4	11.0
Services	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.4
Civilian	8.8	8.4	6.5	6.2	6.0	5.6	5.6
Scotland	39.3	40.9	38.2	37.6	31.8	31.5	32.2
Services	18.7	20.6	20.1	19.7	19.6	19.3	20.0
Civilian	20.6	20.3	18.1	17.9	12.2	12.2	12.2
Northern Ireland[3]	13.0	12.7	12.4	13.2	14.0	13.8	13.9
Services	10.2	10.0	9.7	10.5	11.4	11.2	11.2
Civilian	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.7
Standard regions of England							
North	7.0	6.9	5.9	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.7
Services	1.5	1.7	2.3	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.6
Civilian	5.5	5.2	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.1
Yorkshire and Humberside	23.5	23.1	21.1	21.1	20.5	21.3	21.0
Services	14.9	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.5	15.4	15.2
Civilian	8.6	8.3	6.3	6.3	6.0	5.9	5.8
East Midlands	19.3	19.0	17.6	18.1	17.2	16.7	15.6
Services	12.9	13.0	12.9	13.6	13.1	12.9	12.0
Civilian	6.4	6.0	4.7	4.5	4.1	3.8	3.6
East Anglia	18.1	18.5	19.9	19.0	18.6	18.5	17.7
Services	15.6	15.9	16.3	16.3	16.0	15.9	[illegible]
Civilian	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5
South East	166.7	158.5	153.9	149.5	149.3	144.6	140.0
Services	89.0	86.7	87.3	84.6	86.7	85.0	82.2
Civilian	77.7	71.8	66.6	64.9	62.6	59.6	57.8
South West	98.4	96.7	92.1	91.4	78.5	78.3	76.9
Services	51.5	50.7	48.1	49.0	48.5	48.4	47.2
Civilian	46.9	46.0	44.0	42.4	30.0	29.9	29.7
West Midlands	18.4	19.3	18.9	18.7	17.5	17.3	16.6
Services	8.1	9.5	9.4	9.4	8.5	8.5	7.8
Civilian	10.3	9.8	9.5	9.3	9.0	8.8	8.7
North West	12.4	13.2	5.3	5.2	4.4	5.0	4.9
Services	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.5	2.1	2.0
Civilian	10.9	11.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9

1. This table identifies the deployment of UK Regular Forces and MOD civilians. It includes Royal Navy and Royal Marines personnel on board ships in home waters. It also includes staff in Royal Ordnance Factories up to 1984 and in the Royal Dockyards up to 1986.

2. The source from which these totals are compiled for the Services is different from that used to obtain the United Kingdom element of global deployments. Consequently, the sum of the national figures can differ from the United Kingdom figures.

3. The figures for Northern Ireland include all personnel from other parts of the United Kingdom and from the British Army of the Rhine who are serving on emergency tours of duty, but exclude the Ulster Defence Regiment.

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4.14 Deployment of UK manpower: overseas

1 April — Number

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
All overseas areas [1]							
Royal Navy and Royal Marines	7,826	7,698	5,321	5,388	7,721	5,244	4,223
Army [2]	73,595	70,140	70,641	69,212	70,998	70,120	66,638
Royal Air Force	16,365	17,366	17,202	16,978	16,832	17,046	16,921
Civilians	5,613	5,437	5,455	5,379	5,303	5,418	5,504
Federal Republic of Germany							
Royal Navy and Royal Marines	19	256	18	6	253	10	33
Army [2]	57,358	55,163	55,997	56,222	55,702	55,723	53,405
Royal Air Force	10,047	10,186	10,571	10,690	10,881	11,017	10,856
Civilians	1,913	1,849	1,876	1,827	1,779	1,721	1,817
Elsewhere in Continental Europe [3]							
Royal Navy and Royal Marines	360	838	867	514	824	620	664
Army	3,931	3,909	3,853	3,877	3,830	4,133	4,509
Royal Air Force	1,740	1,803	1,623	1,591	1,674	1,697	1,667
Civilians	101	101	101	98	101	101	108
Gibraltar							
Royal Navy and Royal Marines	752	816	733	766	529	677	534
Army	808	815	771	744	781	723	754
Royal Air Force	431	465	455	405	387	398	395
Civilians	233	186	109	104	107	105	113
Cyprus							
Royal Navy and Royal Marines	16	20	19	16	20	14	6
Army	3,404	3,307	3,177	3,317	3,348	2,981	2,853
Royal Air Force	1,412	1,626	1,539	1,610	1,584	1,643	1,498
Civilians	342	323	293	284	266	274	239
Elsewhere in Mediterranean, Near East and Gulf							
Royal Navy and Royal Marines	907	2,185	552	546	524	986	823
Army	233	233	238	232	186	198	148
Royal Air Force	106	114	104	126	130	126	126
Civilians	11	9	11	7	5	6	8
Hong Kong							
Royal Navy and Royal Marines	292	275	272	275	319	305	254
Army	1,917	1,962	1,964	1,842	1,825	1,746	1,737
Royal Air Force	264	268	268	269	265	262	262
Civilians	291	272	298	285	282	287	292
Elsewhere in Far East							
Royal Navy and Royal Marines	57	58	114	334	61	60	337
Army	229	235	235	222	224	204	179
Royal Air Force	17	13	9	7	9	6	11
Civilians	21	22	15	20	22	22	22
Other locations							
Royal Navy and Royal Marines	5,423	3,250	2,746	2,931	5,191	2,572	1,572
Army	5,715	4,516	4,406	2,756	4,398	4,412	3,073
Royal Air Force	2,348	2,891	2,633	2,280	1,902	1,897	2,106
Civilians	2,701	2,675	2,752	2,751	2,741	2,902	2,905

1. The figures include service personnel who are on loan to countries in the areas shown. The Royal Navy and Royal Marines and civilian figures include personnel who are at sea in each area at the situation date. All Defence Attaches and Advisers and their staffs are included under 'Other locations' and not identified within specific areas.

2. Personnel serving in Northern Ireland on emergency tours of duty but remaining under the command of the Commander-in-Chief, British Army of the Rhine are included in these numbers. Personnel serving on emergency tours of duty in other overseas areas are included in the numbers for that area.

3. These figures include personnel stationed in Berlin and Sardinia.

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4.15 Recruitment of UK Regular Forces: by Service

Number

	Financial years					1 Apr - 31 Dec	
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1988	1989
All Services	34,721	32,651	34,049	33,826	33,863	24,555	26,171
Male	32,076	30,407	31,147	31,215	30,862	22,484	23,352
Officers	2,716	2,799	2,920	2,548	2,262	1,622	1,863
Servicemen	29,360	27,608	28,227	28,667	28,600	20,862	21,489
Female	2,645	2,244	2,902	2,611	3,001	2,071	2,819
Officers	300	327	360	362	361	251	265
Servicewomen	2,345	1,917	2,542	2,249	2,640	1,820	2,554
Royal Navy	4,582	4,276	5,336	5,181	5,298	3,693	3,861
Male	4,231	3,987	4,791	4,601	4,598	3,247	3,321
Officers	537	568	592	455	484	321	322
Servicemen	3,694	3,419	4,199	4,146	4,114	2,926	2,999
Female	351	289	545	580	700	446	540
Officers	14	32	36	26	31	17	26
Servicewomen	337	257	509	554	669	429	514
Royal Marines	954	1,093	1,233	991	937	725	753
Male	954	1,093	1,233	991	937	725	753
Officers	43	65	62	53	43	43	45
Servicemen	911	1,028	1,171	938	894	682	708
Army	22,278	20,268	19,918	21,041	21,348	15,516	16,169
Male	20,914	19,173	18,718	19,895	19,921	14,515	15,001
Officers	1,435	1,374	1,362	1,254	1,150	841	1,015
Servicemen	19,479	17,799	17,356	18,641	18,771	13,674	13,986
Female	1,364	1,095	1,200	1,146	1,427	1,001	1,168
Officers	160	151	154	148	147	99	117
Servicewomen	1,204	944	1,046	998	1,280	902	1,051
Royal Air Force	6,907	7,014	7,562	6,613	6,280	4,621	5,388
Male	5,977	6,154	6,405	5,728	5,406	3,997	4,277
Officers	701	792	904	786	585	417	481
Servicemen	5,276	5,362	5,501	4,942	4,821	3,580	3,796
Female	930	860	1,157	885	874	624	1,111
Officers	126	144	170	188	183	135	122
Servicewomen	804	716	987	697	691	489	989

Definitions for Table 4.16

Pre-cadets are Army officer candidates who undertake a short period of service as soldiers prior to appearing before the Army's officer selection board.

Officer cadets are entrants who have been selected to serve as officers but who are required to complete successfully a period of training prior to being commissioned.

University cadets are students at universities and comparable educational establishments who have been appointed as midshipmen in the Royal Navy, as acting second lieutenants in the Royal Marines or as officers in the Army and Royal Air Force and who, on graduation, will take up whole-time duty with the Services.

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4.16 Recruitment of male UK Regular Forces: by category

Number

	Financial years					1 Apr - 31 Dec	
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1988	1989
All Services	32,076	30,407	31,147	31,215	30,862	22,484	23,352
Officers	2,716	2,799	2,920	2,548	2,262	1,622	1,863
Pre-cadets	689	699	661	570	555	414	449
Officer Cadets	879	871	928	754	635	404	443
University cadets	235	273	277	263	242	199	244
Specialists, graduates and other entrants	913	956	1,056	961	830	605	727
Servicemen	29,360	27,608	28,227	28,667	28,600	20,862	21,489
Adults [1]	16,307	15,268	15,708	16,185	16,344	11,409	12,122
Apprentices	2,536	2,247	2,147	2,191	2,011	1,517	1,573
Young Soldiers/Airmen, Juniors [2]	10,517	10,093	10,372	10,291	10,245	7,936	7,794
Royal Navy	4,231	3,987	4,791	4,601	4,598	3,247	3,321
Officers	537	568	592	455	484	321	322
Officer cadets	290	306	313	241	241	150	136
University cadets	47	71	69	49	63	47	47
Specialists, graduates and other entrants	200	191	210	165	180	124	139
Servicemen	3,694	3,419	4,199	4,146	4,114	2,926	2,999
Adults [1]	1,469	1,505	2,037	1,937	1,937	1,267	1,318
Apprentices	570	495	437	465	415	269	330
Juniors [2]	1,655	1,419	1,725	1,744	1,762	1,390	1,351
Royal Marines	954	1,093	1,233	991	937	725	753
Officers	43	65	62	53	43	43	45
Officer cadets	24	35	34	30	17	17	20
University cadets	6	3	5	7	5	5	6
Specialists, graduates and other entrants	13	27	23	16	21	21	19
Servicemen	911	1,028	1,171	938	894	682	708
Adults [1]	590	631	794	643	688	543	498
Juniors [2]	321	397	377	295	206	139	210
Army	20,914	19,173	18,718	19,895	19,921	14,515	15,001
Officers	1,435	1,374	1,362	1,254	1,150	841	1,015
Pre-cadets	689	699	661	570	555	414	449
Officer cadets	267	204	188	173	155	109	120
University cadets	79	87	92	93	67	53	88
Specialists, graduates and other entrants	400	384	421	418	373	265	350
Servicemen	19,479	17,799	17,356	18,641	18,771	13,674	13,986
Adults [1]	10,246	8,979	8,541	9,707	9,889	6,751	7,191
Young Soldiers [2]	1,817	1,395	1,291	1,584	1,923	1,352	1,198
Apprentices	1,703	1,488	1,464	1,491	1,427	1,147	1,135
Juniors [2]	5,713	5,937	6,060	5,859	5,532	4,424	4,462
Royal Air Force	5,977	6,154	6,405	5,728	5,406	3,997	4,277
Officers	701	792	904	786	585	417	481
Officer cadets	298	326	391	310	222	128	167
University cadets	103	112	111	114	107	94	103
Specialists, graduates and other entrants	300	354	402	362	256	195	211
Servicemen	5,276	5,362	5,501	4,942	4,821	3,580	3,796
Adults [1]	4,002	4,153	4,336	3,898	3,830	2,848	3,115
Young Airmen [2]	1,011	945	919	809	822	631	573
Apprentices	263	264	246	235	169	101	108

1. Entrants over the age of 17½, but excluding RN and RAF apprentices. (In the Army all apprentices are below the age of 17½ on entry).

2. Young soldiers are entrants between the ages of 17 and 17½; Army juniors are entrants below the age of 17; young airmen and RN, RM juniors are entrants below the age of 17½ (excluding apprentices in all cases).

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4.17 Outflow of UK Regular Forces: by Service[1]

Number

	Financial years					1 Apr - 31 Dec	
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1988	1989
All Services	34,554	36,521	36,961	36,938	39,278	28,964	31,987
Male	32,095	33,881	34,194	34,054	36,556	26,947	29,711
Officers	3,194	3,388	3,258	3,374	3,369	2,643	2,865
Servicemen	28,901	30,493	30,936	30,680	33,187	24,304	26,846
Female	2,459	2,640	2,767	2,884	2,722	2,017	2,276
Officers	298	351	334	328	335	259	251
Servicewomen	2,161	2,289	2,433	2,556	2,387	1,758	2,025
Royal Navy	5,572	6,915	6,919	6,224	5,970	4,417	4,951
Male	5,011	6,356	6,295	5,603	5,382	4,002	4,466
Officers	567	648	620	671	653	510	538
Servicemen	4,444	5,708	5,675	4,932	4,729	3,492	3,928
Female	561	559	624	621	588	415	485
Officers	49	55	46	49	48	33	36
Servicewomen	512	504	578	572	540	382	449
Royal Marines	913	1,088	1,068	1,007	1,095	869	905
Male	913	1,088	1,068	1,007	1,095	869	905
Officers	55	68	46	44	50	44	54
Servicemen	858	1,020	1,022	963	1,045	825	851
Army	21,448	21,301	21,761	22,749	24,056	17,807	18,917
Male	20,286	19,999	20,473	21,393	22,834	16,887	17,979
Officers	1,703	1,790	1,654	1,651	1,549	1,242	1,438
Servicemen	18,583	18,209	18,819	19,742	21,285	15,645	16,541
Female	1,162	1,302	1,288	1,356	1,222	920	938
Officers	151	195	167	161	138	104	114
Servicewomen	1,011	1,107	1,121	1,195	1,084	816	824
Royal Air Force	6,621	7,217	7,213	6,958	8,157	5,871	7,214
Male	5,885	6,438	6,358	6,051	7,245	5,189	6,361
Officers	869	882	938	1,008	1,117	847	835
Servicemen	5,016	5,556	5,420	5,043	6,128	4,342	5,526
Female	736	779	855	907	912	682	853
Officers	98	101	121	118	149	122	101
Servicewomen	638	678	734	789	763	560	752

1. Comprises all those who left the Regular Forces and includes deaths.

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4.18 Outflow of UK Regular Forces: by category

Number

	Financial years					1 Apr - 31 Dec	
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1988	1989
All Services	34,554	36,521	36,961	36,938	39,278	28,964	31,987
Male officers	3,194	3,388	3,258	3,374	3,369	2,643	2,865
Commissioned officers	2,577	2,678	2,492	2,690	2,747	2,168	2,272
Time and age expiries or exercise of right at option point	1,106	1,085	972	1,183	1,182	898	942
Premature release at own request [1]	1,094	1,223	1,121	1,154	1,160	969	1,044
Redundancies	10	7	6	-	-	-	-
Medical reasons and deaths	104	110	106	91	110	89	77
Unsatisfactory, disciplinary and other reasons	263	253	287	262	295	212	209
Officers designate	617	710	766	684	622	475	593
At own request	73	119	127	110	128	95	101
Medical reasons and deaths	12	8	26	20	9	6	25
Other reasons	532	583	613	554	485	374	458
Servicemen	28,901	30,493	30 936	30,680	33,187	24,304	28,846
Before completion of 6 months service	5,925	5,437	6,299	6,535	6,676	4,844	5,629
By exercise of right	4,009	3,863	4,414	4,372	4,716	3,379	3,828
Unsatisfactory, disciplinary and other reasons	1,695	1,429	1,721	2,030	1,799	1,350	1,637
Medical reasons and deaths	215	144	161	132	157	114	154
Compassionate release	6	1	3	1	4	1	10
After completion of 6 months service	22,976	25,056	24,637	24,145	26,511	19,460	21,217
Time and age expiries or exercise of right at option point	11,501	12,383	13,311	12,488	12,922	9,556	9,927
Premature release at own request [1]	6,113	7,215	6,742	7,052	8,774	6,275	7,651
Redundancies	422	505	147	26	-	-	-
Unsatisfactory, disciplinary and other reasons	3,538	3,379	3,067	3,182	3,165	2,382	2,260
Medical reasons and deaths	1,194	1,408	1,197	1,254	1,479	1,122	1,229
Compassionate release	208	166	173	143	171	125	150
Female officers [2]	298	351	334	328	335	259	251
Time and age expiries or exercise of right at option point	162	201	182	175	173	135	114
At own request	108	110	120	120	129	102	112
Medical reasons and deaths	12	3	7	5	7	4	6
Unsatisfactory, disciplinary and other reasons	16	37	25	28	26	18	19
Servicewomen	2,161	2,289	2,433	2,556	2,387	1,758	2,025
Time and age expiries or exercise of right at option point	58	96	136	167	164	119	124
By exercise of right to give 18 months notice	305	349	459	451	486	351	425
At own request	307	296	373	358	391	279	407
Marriage, pregnancy	1,261	1,325	1,171	1,247	1,079	822	833
Unsatisfactory, disciplinary and other reasons	185	182	237	267	210	151	174
Medical reasons and deaths	41	36	53	61	50	32	58
Compassionate release	4	5	4	5	7	4	4

1. The numbers shown as premature release at own request, for both officers and servicemen, relate only to trained personnel.

2. As the numbers for female officers designate are small, they have been included in those for female officers.

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4.19 Recruitment and losses of UK-based civilian non-industrial staff[1]: by occupational group

Number

	Financial years					1 Apr - 31 Dec	
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1988	1989
Totals [2]							
Recruitment	6,094	7,648	8,039	7,825	8,523	6,282	6,800
Losses	14,458	9,302	8,715	12,827	8,559	6,212	6,140
Open structure and executive:							
Recruitment	196	220	323	303	286	248	236
Losses	1,036	745	747	927	605	569	424
Administration (formerly Clerical):							
Recruitment	2,858	3,606	3,746	3,800	4,318	3,213	3,422
Losses	4,081	3,271	3,357	3,933	3,301	2,540	2,353
Secretarial:							
Recruitment	619	693	688	632	651	496	553
Losses	871	712	693	726	607	464	444
Supervisory:							
Recruitment	6	20	21	71	49	49	33
Losses	713	227	237	443	209	177	151
Professional and technological:							
Recruitment	249	315	583	575	840	705	606
Losss	3,909	1,334	1,235	4,039	1,071	736	849
Science:							
Recruitment	340	507	630	542	490	358	417
Losses	828	560	420	429	555	349	424
Retired Officers:							
Recruitment	204	190	175	207	206	170	162
Losses	223	220	190	211	214	176	157
Police:							
Recruitment	341	588	425	273	81	65	120
Losses	231	318	219	240	250	185	215
Educational:							
Recruitment	288	221	234	213	249	202	156
Losses	354	306	233	276	233	196	165
Medical and nursing:							
Recruitment	134	133	145	145	172	119	186
Losses	307	170	142	136	120	101	110
Others:							
Recruitment	859	1,155	1,089	1,064	1,181	657	909
Losses	1,905	1,439	1,292	1,467	1,394	719	848

1. Shows those entering the department from outside the Civil Service and those leaving both the MOD and the Civil Service. The net gains or losses for individual groups in this table do not account entirely for the year to year changes in the corresponding group strength shown in Table 4.11, since transfers between groups, movements from industrial to non-industrial grades and exchanges with government departments are all excluded.

2. Recruitment and losses for Royal Ordnance Factories are included up to 1 January 1985 and for Royal Dockyards (Devonport and Rosyth) up to 5 April 1987.
Royal Fleet Auxiliary crews and some staff serving on ocean weather ships are excluded.

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4.20 Outlfow of trained Service personnel[1]: major skill or trade group

Number

	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Engineering	5,086	5,114	5,793	7,062	6,492	6,277	7,134
Mechanical	2,704	2,542	2,977	3,736	3,364	3,141	3,651
Electrical	1,835	1,976	2,111	2,658	2,489	2,393	2,765
Civil [2]	547	596	705	668	639	743	718
Mechanical transport [3]	2,319	2,072	2,526	2,370	2,680	2,714	2,751
Communications [3]	1,192	1,303	1,444	1,446	1,569	1,527	1,727
Catering	1,248	1,214	1,318	1,551	1,378	1,303	1,268
Accounting and secretarial	1,153	912	1,196	1,300	1,379	1,483	1,432
Supply and stores	1,061	1,063	1,145	1,101	1,264	1,205	1,290
Medical and dental [4]	1,096	1,111	1,048	1,005	955	951	1,009
Aviation [5]	950	979	899	860	841	898	1,004
Security and fire services	640	612	791	915	790	810	847
Education [6]	199	238	214	196	156	177	133
Administration and personnel management [7]	292	313	277	207	198	199	191

1 Shows the numbers of personnel leaving the UK Regular Forces possessing certain skills useful to the civilian community. Only personnel in readily identifiable groups of reasonable size have been included. Personnel are classified according to their primary employment in the Services at the time of leaving, in the case of Army officers by the function of their Arm or Corps. Each group covers the full range of skills from the professionally qualified to the semi-skilled.

2 Comprising all personnel trained in the control and operation of wheeled and tracked vehicles.

3 Comprising all personnel trained in the control and operation of communications systems.

4 Comprising doctors, dentists, nurses and supporting staff.

5 Comprising flying and ground control personnel.

6 Including physical education instructors other than those with skills covered by other categories.

7 Including officers of the rank of Captain RN and above, and equivalent ranks in the other Services, not included in other categories.

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4.21 Indices[1] and illustrative rates of military salary

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
	1985/86 = 100						
Military salary index: all ranks [1]	86.6	91.0	100.0	105.7	114.1	121.6	129.9
Senior Officers (Major General and above)	83.5	91.3	100.0	112.9	118.7	124.8	136.4
Officers (up to Brigadier)	85.4	90.0	100.0	106.3	115.1	123.5	132.1
Other ranks (Sergeant and above)	86.5	90.9	100.0	105.9	114.6	122.6	130.6
Other ranks (up to Corporal)	87.2	91.5	100.0	105.4	113.3	120.3	128.6
	£						
Illustrative rates of military salary (in terms of Army ranks) [2, 3]							
General	40,500	45,501	60,000	62,100	65,000	68,500	72,000
Brigadier	25,001	27,101	29,401	32,160	34,089	36,555	38,748
Colonel *after 4 years in the rank*	21,879	23,699	25,711	28,123	29,950	32,120	34,047
Lieutenant Colonel *after 4 years in the rank*	18,801	20,451	22,170	24,276	25,975	27,853	29,525
Major *after 4 years in the rank*	14,527	15,699	16,976	18,385	19,581	20,951	22,418
Captain *after 3 years in the rank*	11,298	12,249	13,202	14,217	15,141	16,202	17,498
Lieutenant *after 2 years in the rank*	8,777	9,479	10,191	10,976	11,690	12,509	13,385
Second Lieutenant	6,500	6,986	7,490	8,037	8,520	9,030	9,662
Warrant Officer I *band 6, scale C; after 18 years* [4]	11,694	12,560	13,505	14,571	15,511	16,553	17,567
Warrant Officer II *band 6, scale C; after 18 years* [4]	11,068	11,888	12,786	13,793	14,691	15,680	16,680
Staff Sergeant *band 5, scale C; after 18 years* [4]	9,673	10,384	11,169	12,038	12,825	13,662	14,527
Sergeant *band 5, scale C; after 12 years* [5]	9,018	9,694	10,417	11,213	11,946	12,720	13,593
Corporal *class 1, band 2, scale C*	8,037	8,651	9,289	9,994	10,658	11,359	12,155
Lance Corporal *class 1, band 1, scale C*	6,433	6,924	7,428	7,979	8,466	8,983	9,610
Private *class 2, band 1, scale C*	5,366	5,720	6,081	6,475	6,837	7,183	7,669

1 Indices cover adult male UK Regular Forces and are based on the average rate of basic pay through the year. Weightings are based on paid strengths at April 1984 but exclude doctors, dentists, chaplains, legal and educational officers.

2 In the illustrative rates for officers, the mid point of the incremental scales has been used. For servicemen, the pay bandings have been selected which contain the largest number at each rank. Within each rank servicemen are divided for the purposes of pay into classes, bands and scales according to their employment classification, the nature of their specialisation and the period of commitment to serve. All forms of additional pay, e.g flying pay, diving pay, parachute pay are excluded since they are not paid to the majority of Service personnel.

3 Salaries shown are the rates payable from 1 April in each year except in the following cases:
In 1983-84, increases for Senior Officers were delayed and phased to 1 August 1983 and 1 January 1984. Rates for Generals and equivalent were £40,500 at August and £42,750 at January.
In 1984-85, increases for all ranks were phased to 1 April and 1 November 1984. The 1 November salaries are shown in the table. At 1 April, the salary for General and equivalent was £44,030; the salaries for other officers were between 4.2% and 5.3% lower than the 1 November levels and the salaries for servicemen were between 3.5% and 4.3% lower than the 1 November levels.
In 1985-86, increases for Senior Officers were delayed and phased to 1 July 1985 and 1 March 1986. Rates for Generals and equivalent were £52,750 at July and £60,000 at March.
In 1986-87 increases for all ranks were delayed until 1 July 1986.
In 1987-88, increases for Senior Officers were phased to 1 April and 1 October 1987. Rates for Generals and equivalent were £64,739 at April and £65,000 at October.
In 1988-89, increases for Senior Officers were phased to 1 April and 1 October 1988. Rates for generals and equivalent were £67,602 at April and £68,500 at October.

4. Includes length of service increments — £402.60 (1983-84), £401.50 (1984-85), £456.25 (1985-86), £492.75 (1986-87), £530.70 (1987-88), £565.75 (1988-89) and £602.25 (1989-90).

5. Includes length of service increments — £237.90 (1983-84), £237.25 (1984-85), £273.75 (1985-86), £292 (1986-87), £311.10 (1987-88), £328.50 (1988-89) and £346.75 (1989-90).

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NAVAL ARMAMENTS AND DISARMAMENT

A protocol on sea mines

Working paper submitted by Sweden

1. The 1907 Hague Convention Relative to the Laying of Automatic Submarine Contact Mines contains valuable concepts for security at sea and the protection of civilian maritime activities. The use of mines is not prohibited but is restricted through the provisions concerning neutralizing mechanisms and information regarding danger zones. However, the Convention has in various respects become outdated. The Convention does not, for example, accommodate later development such as mines relying on magnetic, acoustic or pressure effects or a combination thereof.

2. In paragraph 304 (c) of the 1985 United Nations study The Naval Arms Race, 1/ it is noted that the Hague Convention VIII of 1907 is partly obsolete. At the same time the study stresses the fact that article 1 of the Convention, on neutralizing mechanisms, and article 3, on information regarding danger zones, constitute a solid ground upon which to build a new treaty.

3. Sweden has prepared a draft protocol on the use of naval mines (see annex), now in a revised version compared to the one submitted to the Disarmament Commission in 1989. The draft Protocol is elaborated on the basis of the above-mentioned concepts already incorporated in the Hague Convention VIII and Protocol II on land-mines, annexed to the 1981 Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons. 2/

4. Sweden is convinced that a modern protocol on the use of sea-mines will serve the purpose of strengthening the rules of naval warfare and protecting peaceful shipping. Any agreement of this kind which is adhered to by the major military Powers will also have overall confidence-building effects.

Notes

1/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IX.3.

2/ Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, opened for signature on 10 April 1981; Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II). See The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. 5: 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.IX.4), appendix VII.

Annex

DRAFT PROTOCOL ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF NAVAL MINES

Article 1. Material scope of application

Cf. art. 1, 1981 Protocol on land-mines

This Protocol relates to the use of mines in situations not covered by the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices, annexed to this Convention (1981 Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons).

Article 2. Definition

For the purpose of this Protocol, "mine" means an explosive device laid in the water, on the sea-bed or in the subsoil thereof, with the intention of damaging or sinking ships or deterring shipping from entering a sea area. The term does not include devices attached to the bottom of ships or to harbour installations by personnel operating under water.

Article 3. Relations with other international obligations

Cf. art. 2, 1981 Conventional Weapons Convention

Nothing in this Protocol shall be interpreted as detracting from other obligations imposed upon the High Contracting Parties by international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflict.

Article 4. Basic rule

Cf. art 3:3, 1981 Protocol on land-mines

The indiscriminate use of mines is prohibited. Indiscriminate use is:

(a) Any detonation of controlled mines which is not directed at a military objective;

(b) Any laying of independent mines which may be expected to cause incidental loss of civilian life, injury of civilians, or a combination thereof, which would be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated.

Article 5. Prohibitions on the use of mines

General Rule (Cf. the 1989 Bochum Round-Table Principles

1. It is prohibited in all circumstances to use mines specifically directed against neutral or non-belligerant shipping which is not integrated into a belligerent's war effort.

2. It is prohibited to use mines specifically directed against the following classes of vessels:

(a) Passenger vessels when engaged only in carrying civilian passengers;

(b) Vessels on humanitarian missions, namely vessels engaged in relief actions, rescue operations and those carrying goods indispensable for the survival of the civilian population;

(c) Vessels designated for and engaged in the exchange of prisoners of war and other vessels guaranteed safe conduct by prior agreement between the belligerents;

(d) Hospital ships, small craft used for coastal rescue operations and medical transports;

(e) Vessels charged with religious, non-military, scientific or philanthropic missions;

(f) Small coastal fishing vessels and small boats engaged in local coastal trade;

(g) Ships engaged in the protection of the marine environment, such as ships dealing with pollution arising from marine casualties.

Construction Rule (Cf. Prot. II, 1981, art. 5:1:b)

3. It is prohibited to implant or emplace mines, unless an effective neutralizing mechanism is used on each mine, that is to say, a self-actuating or remote controlled mechanism which is designed to render a mine harmless or cause it to destroy itself when it is anticipated that the mine will no longer serve the military purpose for which it was placed in position, or at the latest five years after such implanting or emplacement.

Drifting mines

4. It is prohibited to use drifting mines.

Anchored Mines (Hague Convention VIII 1907, art. 1:2)

5. It is prohibited to lay anchored independent mines which do not become harmless as soon as they have broken loose from their moorings.

Article 6. Loss of protection

If a protected vessel breaks any of the conditions of its protection, it renders itself liable to capture or attack in accordance with international law.

Article 7. Precautionary measures

(Cf. Prot. II, 1981, art 5:2)

1. Effective warning, through notification of danger zones, of any use of independent mines which may affect neutral or non-belligerent shipping or vessels protected under article 5, shall be given as soon as military considerations permit.

Other Mines (Prot. III, 1981, art. 1:5)

2. When mines are employed, all feasible precautions shall be taken for the safety of vessels and shipping protected under article 5. Feasible precautions are those precautions which are practicable or practically possible taking into account all circumstances ruling at the time, including humanitarian and military considerations.

Article 8. Recording and publication of location of naval mines

(CF. Prot. II, 1981, art. 7)

1. The parties to a conflict shall record all pre-planned zones where they have laid mines.

2. All such records shall be retained by the parties who shall:

(a) Whenever possible, by mutual agreement, provide for the release of information concerning the location of independent mines, particularly in agreements governing the cessation of hostilities;

(b) Immediately after the cessation of active hostilities take all necessary and appropriate measures, including the use of such records, to protect civilians from the effects of mines; and make available to each other and to the Secretary-General of the United Nations all information in their possession concerning the location of independent mines.

Article 9. International co-operation

After the cessation of active hostilities, the parties shall endeavour to reach agreement, both among themselves and, where appropriate, with other States and with international organizations, on the provision of information and technical and material assistance - including, in appropriate circumstances, joint operations - necessary to remove or otherwise render ineffective mines placed in position during the conflict.

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OBJECTIVE INFORMATION ON MILITARY MATTERS

Objectives, principles and mechanisms of openness in the military sphere

Working paper submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Openness in the military sphere, elimination of excessive secrecy and objective information on military potentials are an important factor for the enhancement of universal security. Individual measures taken by States to promote openness must gradually develop into a broad policy of openness and eventually become an integral part of a global system to promote confidence and reduce the risk of war.

Objectives:

To promote confidence among States;

To avert crises and reduce the risk of military conflict, whether intentional or unintentional;

To increase the predictability of military activities;

To facilitate the process of arms limitation, reduction and elimination, and the verification of compliance with obligations assumed in this area;

To assist States in adopting purely defensive military doctrines and developing defensive postures for their armed forces.

Principles:

Across-the-board equality of States' rights, including their equal right of access to information obtained under multilateral agreements;

No prejudice to, and due regard for, the interests of the participating States; inadmissibility of using declassified information to the detriment of any side;

Extension of openness to all the components of the military potentials of States without exception;

Consistency of the volume and range of information with the objectives of the régime of openness;

Co-ordination on a reciprocal basis of parameters for exchange of information;

Provision of information on a regular basis;

The information must be accurate and, if necessary, be subject to verification pursuant to agreed procedures;

The régime of openness must apply to all national, island and overseas territories of its participants, as well as to their military bases, military-industrial and military facilities located in the territory of third countries not participating in the régime;

Measures to promote openness may be unilateral, bilateral or multilateral, and may use the potential of the United Nations.

Mechanisms:

Development and adoption in the United Nations of international criteria and parameters for openness in the military sphere could constitute one of the mechanisms;

Within this framework, a régime could be established for submission to the United Nations of data on the armed forces and armaments of Member States, and the existing standardized United Nations reporting system for military expenditures could also be used.